MORNING FDITION-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1855.

# A BLAST FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

THE GREAT FROST OF 1855.

A know Storm of Thirty-six Hours Duration.

ITS EFFECTS IN THE CITY. Appearance of the Streets and Docks,

the Ferries and the Railroads. Accounts of the Storm from all Parts of the

Country,

The intense cold of Wednesday terminated in one of the flercest snow storms which we have had for several years. We were congratulating ourselves upon the con paratively mild winter with which we were favored, and king forward with the most pleasing anticipations to the near approach of spring, when we were sud denly visited by a frost which has not been equalled in severity during the past ten year. The meroury, which hardly once in a decade falls below zero in our city, fell several degrees below that point on Wednesday night, while the telegraph informs us that in Vermont and other Eastern States it descended as low as thirty de-

grees. It appeared as if some great revolution had taken

lace on the surface of our planet, and that New York

and Nova Zembla had changed latitudes. Who has not thought of the terrors of the Arctic regions, as he shivered under the keen blast, and of the porils to which those during adventurers who left our port two long years ago in search of the last navigator, are now exposed?

Though it is seldom that we have such intensely cold weather as we experienced during the present week, what is it to that which they are subject? Away up in the regions of almost perpetual winter, where the mander of the Advance, and his little crew, are now per-haps hemmed in by huge bergs, or drifting about amid

treacherous ice fields, at the mercy of the winds. How often their thoughts revert to home, and to the friends they left behind them! and how seldom we think of them, unless reminded of their condition by the fleroe bitter winds which sweep down upon us from the north Let us hope that before another winter passes, he and the companions who have shared the dangers with which he is beset will return, and that we may have the plea-

sure of welcoming him once more among us.

The weather moderated coasiderably on Thursday morning, since when it continued snowing almost with-out intermission, up to a late hour last night. The average depth of the snow is about twelve inches but in some places, where it has been delicated. but in some places, where it has been drifted by the wind, it is five or six feet deep. The wind, indeed, has played some curious freaks with it, piling it in some places up in luge banks, while in other portions of the streets the uncrevered stones present a strong contrast to the uniform white which surrounds them. The area been most sparingly distributed, and the same invisible agency was employed during the night in drifting it through the crevices of doors and windows, to the p bickens has, in his usual inimitable style, described th pass the freaks of a real, genuine New York wind. New i ed in a cloud of snow. Now it whirls it into perfect "snow spout," while on door stoops, window panes, carts, awnings, signs, lamps and everything ex-posed to it, it is formed into the most grotssque shapes. Put your ear to this telegraph pole, and as it sweeps along the wires, you will hear sounds as sweet an I plain tive as were ever evoked from the strings of an molian the trees, too, vibrate with its sweet, plaintive melody calls forth a deep monotone. But it was withal a gentle wind, when compared with those rough, bols blasts with which we are assailed, and whose course on it the poor have to complain, but of the frost which made their poverty more intolerable and their miserable dwellings still more m serable. Who can tell of the sufferings of that destitute woman whose lifeless body was found lying beneath the scanty cover-ing with which she vainly endeavored to protect herself from the bitler cold of Wednesday night. To see its ffects upon the poor, one must visit those loc where they live, and look into their wretched habita tions—must see the miserable fire at which they vainly attempt to warm themselves, and the scanty clothing that wraps their freezing limbs. One poor fellow we waw emerging from a basement that seemed more fitted as a dwelling for swine than a habitation for a human being. He was evidently one of the unemployed me chanics, of whom there are thousands in this city re-chaed to the same condition. His appearance was that of respectable poverty, if poverty can be called respect-able; but his face bore the expression of a man who had

With a stern patience, scorping weak complaint, He hardened his heart against assailing want. How different the scene where he was an actor, from that presented by the Fifth avenue, where the children themselves with all the luxuries which riches can procure, and laugh at the terrors of winter. What car they for the cold, piercing wind as they delve out in their magnificent sleighs, wrapped in warm furs? For them, winter only brings new recreations—for that which may be death to the poor is to the rich only a change of pleasures. But even to the poor it is not without some benefit—theusands who are out of work have been en-

parks and other public places. In this way some make two or three dollars of a morning, white all who are able to handle a broom or a shovel could make themselves least. It was a gratifying sight to see the eagerne-with which they went at their work when they were s fortunate as to succeed in their application to the house-keeper. The clean sidewalks yesterday morning bore evidence how well they performed their task, and will serve, we hope, as a recommendation for them here-

Ten o'clock at night, and the snow still falling, with out the slightest prospect that it will stop before morn

Fast falls the fleesy shower; the downy flakes Descending with never-ceasing lapse, Sottly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects

Not a star peeps out from the sky. The thermometer still remains below the freezing point, and there is as yet no indication that the storm will cease before morn-

ing. The city all day long and far into the night was musical with the sound of the sleigh bolls, and the streets were crowded with what the poet aptly calls "cars indebted to no wheels." On Broadway and the es the carnival was revived; and the hea arend orons haugh that rang out on the frosty air as the merry parties dashed past each other, proved that to them the snow was a most welcome visiter. How long it will remain in a fit condition for sleighing, we will no venture to predict, but it will be some weeks before ou-streets will be entirely free from it. Although the freet which it was preceded was something to talk about, trust it will be many years before we have such

Last night at eleven o'clock the mercury stood at 28 degrees above zero, showing a difference of over 30 degrees between it and the temperature of Wednesday. From the following table, which we obtain from "Delatoni"s Record of the Thermometer," it will be seen that the

cold in this city was more in				
		-		
for several years:-				
1845	Jan.	19,	7 A. M.	17 deg.
1846	.Dec.	13	64	14 deg.
1947		27	- 66	15 der
1041	- 41	14	46	15 deg
1848		19	-	
1849		7.0	policy of the	6 deg

On the 4th of January, 1849, the temperature was degrees above zero at sunrise, and on the 5th the mercu-ty shood at one degree below that point. The East river, 26 may be remembered, was frozen over, and people hed across on the ice from this city to Brooklyn.

The following table gives the comparative degrees of ature at the different places named, showing how

NORTH. SOUTH.

THE CITY AND OTHER RAILROADS.

The travel on the city railroads was somewhat alow than usual yesterday, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow. By the aid of an admirable contrivance, called the snow plough, the tracks were kept preity clear. The plough is preceded by a flat, triangular shaped sieigh, the runners of which are joined-in the shape of a wedge, on either side. This, however, does not clean the grooves, which is done by the plough, a sort of car, each fore wheel of which is furnished with an iron scraper, so shaped as to fill the groove and expel the snow.

On the Hudson River Railroad the trains were not de-On the Harlem and New Haven roads the detention of

The trains on the Eric Railroad were six hours behind ing covered with drifts to the depth of are and six

The Boston mail, which was "due yesterday morning by steamboat, as well as the land mail, due at one in the afternoon, did not arrive till seven o'clock last evening The Southern mails were detained only a few minutes

THE RIVERS AND THE BAY. Both rivers and the bay were filled with floating ice, and a large number of vessels were detained below Quarantine in consequence. The steamboat Columbus has made one trip this morning, and will leave again at three

o'clock, for that point, and will not return to-day.

The steamer Hunchback, while laying at anchor at Stapleton, had two holes cut in her by the ice, and was put head on the beach to repair. The revenue cutter spoken of yesterday as having

dragged her anchor, is very near the beach and frozen in near Townsend's dock. A fishing schooner is also frozen in near Van Duzens dock.

in Gravesend Bay, but as the snow has somewhat ceased since morning, so that the opposite shore can be seen, she will probably sail, so as to go out over the bar at The packet ships reported as being at anchor in the bay, have not yet come up to the city. They will be obliged to anchor near Quarantine, as the health officer

will not be able to visit them. The Sound boats due yesterday morning, have not yet this city for the East yesterday P. M., were detained on

account of the storm.

We do not hear of any disssters in port or on the beach, and it is to be hoped that the indications of the present storm were sufficient to the mariners in charge of vessels near our coast (of which a great many are now over due from Europe) to haul off in time.

# THE GAS AND THE FROST.

Those who burn gas and wish to secure a full supply of it during the winter, can do so by covering their meters with thick cloth, or enclosing it in a box. If this is done no alcohol will be required.

Although the North river was filled with floating ice yesterday, the boats on the different ferries suffered but very little interruption therefrom. The ferries on the East river were in active operation all day, the boats

Travel by railroad is suspended in consequence of the depth of the snow, and large omnibus sleighs are substituted. Snow plows were put into requisition to keep doomed to fall beneath the blow of the second compact. In some places it has been drifted to a consi derable depth, and in others the ground is bare. Sleighing was, however, indulged in yesterday to a live extent, notwithstanding the keen state of the atmosphe

# THE STORM IN JERSEY CITY.

The prevailing storm has interfered considerably with the trains on the railroads terminating in Jersey City.

The night train from Philadelphia, due at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at about 10 o'clock A.M. The succeeding trains arrived from balf an hour to an hou after they were due. The road was quite clean, and the trains except the Rahway trains departed on time The trains on the New York and Erie railroad were al united in the mail train due last evening, which will prabably arrive at 2 or 3 o'clock this morning. The trains left regularly last evening. The anow on these roads is about fifteen inches on the average, but is

# TELEGRAPHIC.

Bosrow, Feb. 8, A. M.-Snow to the depth of nearly of foot fell here last night. Very little wind and capita sleighing.

10 P. M.—It is now snowing heavily here. A strong

casterly gale is prevailing.

Springring, Feb. 8.—The snow storm which began here yesterday afternoon continued all night; but the weather was too cold for a heavy fall, and there is bare

ly enough on the ground for aleighing.

Calar, Me., Feb. 8.—Weather mild and cloudy. shock of an earthquake was feit this morning.

EASTPORT, Me., Feb. 8.—Weather moderate. Indica tion of rain. A shock of an earthquake was sensibly

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—Snowing, and blowing hard. Dover, N. H., Feb. 8.—Heavy snow storm, and blow

zero. A shock of an earthquake was distinctly feit here this morning at twenty minutes before seven o clock. SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. S.—Weather fine and cold. We

houses were severely shaken and windows broken. vere shock of an earthquake was felt this morning.

PRILADELERIA, Feb. 8.—All the mails are behind their time, in consequence of the storm. Hall falling this

The sleighing is fine.

10 P. M.—It is now snowing here. The therm

stands at 25 degrees above zero.

Pornsville, reb. 8.—The snow here is fourteen inche deep. The weather is moderating.

BARTHORE, Feb. 8, I P. M.—It commenced halling here last night, continuing until now, with slight inter

10 P. M.—The weather here is substantially accounted indicates about 25 degrees above zero.

Washington, Peb. 8, 10 P. M.—It has stopped snowing continues cold and cloudy. The 10 P. M .- The weather here is still cloudy. The therhere. The weather continues cold and cloudy. The snow is 2% inches deep. The thermometer is 25 degrees

Cincinnati, Feb. 8 .- It raised hard last evening. It has since turned cold, and is now snowing. River still

stood at 30 degrees above toro, and at \$ P. M. 25 above. There is no wind, West as cloudy, and moderning

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THIRTY-THIRD CANGRESS.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. Baddun, (whig) of N. C., called up a Still to repeal so much of the thirtieth section of the Judicial Courts United States act as authorites taking depositions without notice. Passed, with a provise of Mr. Chase that it should not affect cases commenced before the first

Debate ensued on this between Mesers. Badger and Mason, serio-comical, until other Senators refused to let Mr. Mason be "badgered" any more during the morning

Mr. Boudlas (dem.) of Ill., presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Chicago, asking that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorised to dispose of the selected site for Custom House and Post Office, and procure one more centrally situated. Referred to Committee on Com-

merce.

THE NEW ORIZINS CUSTON HOUSE.

Mr. SLIDGLI. (dem.) of La, presented a joint resolution authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to make alterations to support the extra weight of the New Orieans Custom House.

terations to support the extra weight of the New Orleans Custem House.

HE INDIAN APPROPRIATION HILL.

Mr. HUNNIK, (dem.) of Va., called up the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Saturday at one o'clock.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act to carry the reciprocity treaty into effect. Passed.

DUTING ON RAILROAD HON.

Mr. JONES, (whig) of Tenn., called up the bill giving three years extension of credit for duties on iron to railroad companies. He argued that railroads were, socially, politically and nationally, the great elevators of the country, and had always favored protection. He regarded this measure as protective of the iron interest. The present system cuts off ten millions of collars from railroads per year. All our iron is wanted for other purposes. After Prevident Jackson vetoed the Mayville Railroad bill, the government imposed no tax on railroad iron until 1842; consequently the oil States built their roads cheaper. The new States now ask the same chaoce. They have paid ten millions of dollars during the past four years.

Mr. BUODINEAD, (dem.) of Pa., regarded the act of

their roads cheaper. The new States now ask the same chaoce. They have paid ten millions of dollars during the past four years.

Mr. BRODIERAP, (dem.) of Pa, regarded the act of 1846 as the finality of the tariff question. Manufacturers of iron have made arrangements to conform to it. It would be bad faith towards them to pass this measure. He was under instructions from his party to vote against such a measure. Such instructions he recognized. Those from the opposing party he did not. He gave a statistical statement of the iron trade of Pennsylvanis, and, in reference to this bill, he could assure the Senator from Tennassee that the new States were wrong in their policy on this subject.

Mr. Joars said, however great his appreciation of the wisdom and elequence of the Senator from Pennsylvanis may be, he did not think the Legislature of his State would reverse their policy upon the ipse dirie of that gentleman. He ridiculed the doctrine of instructions, as defined by Mr. Casa few days ago, and reaffirmed by Mr. Brodhead to day. It amounted to obeying the State Legislature when their instructions coincided with the predilections of their Senator. Pennsylvania had enjoyed protection—got her railroads free of duty, and now wants to deprive new States of the same privilege. He showed that irou manufacturers would be benefitted by allowing these roads to be built, for the consumption of home rion would thereby be much increased, as incidental to these roads and the enterprises they would originate.

Mr. Prancu, (whig) of Md., got the floor, and the bill was made a special order for Monday next.

After an executive session, at which nothing of impertance transpired, the Senate adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1865. TREATT DETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHIPPEWA INDIANG.

The SPRAKER laid before the House a copy of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians, Lake Superior, and recommended an appropri tion to carry it into effect. Laid on the table.

JUNCIAL MATTERS, ETC.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order bills reported from the Judiciary Com-

special order must report to the holding of the mittee.

The House passed bills relating to the holding of the United States courts in Tennessee and Florids: authorizing the opinions of the Attorney General of the United States to be printed; regulating the salaries of the Judges of the listrict Courts; divising Illinois and Ohio, each into two judicial districts; concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign reasels in ports of the United States; providing for the accommodation of courts in the district of Maryland, and a post office in Baltimore; and smending the act passed in August, 1853, making satisfaction for Virginia military land warrants, when the House adjourned.

## Our Washington Correspondence WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

Attack upon Knew Nothingiam in the House-Th Defeat of the Resolutions-Gen. Armstrong Case in the Senate-Flight of the Boft Shells from

Washington-Where have they gone to! &c., &c. There was an effort made to kill "Sam" this morn ing in the House of Representatives. The "Goliah" that was to slay him marched boldly in under the lead of Hon. Mr. Witte, of Pennsylvania, but was "David," the young political giant of the day. Mr. Witte, in the morning, offered for the considera tion of the Representatives a set of resolutions headed by a preamble, in which it was set forth that Know Nothingism was guilty of all sorts of evil tricks, was against the spirit of republican in attitutions, and should be put down. It was asked that the rules of the House be sus-pended for the consideration of these resolutions. This was a bold stroke on the part of the lead before foundering upon the rock which lay in their course. It was an effort, serious ly speaking, to ascertain exactly how powerful the Know Nothings were already within the bar of Congress. The administration will no doubt sleep easy under the result. Mr. Witte's res cited a little fun, called forth a few jokes, and were finally jut to sleep by a large majority against the motion to set saide the rules of the House for their consideration. Our present Congress, then, from this vote alone, is decidedly enlisted already on the side of the Know Nethings. Besides the above as-tion of the House, the Colt Committee reported through Mr. Letcher in favor of expelling from his seat in the House a member of the press, upon the grounds of bribery and disrespect to the committee. re is perhaps more of a personal pique to gratify on the part of the movers of this, than a desire to subserve the ends of justice. From all that I can learn, the member of the press now assaulted by a resolution in Congress, when called before the committee as a witness, spoke a little too plainly for the interest, consciences and honors of some of the parties interested. For this he is now to be hunted down, and expelled if possible. Judge Bayly, or Virginia—than whom no man stands higher as a man of honor in the estimation of the House—justly sendemned this action of the Colt committee, calling it official flashing for something ful in the character of a man who occupied a seat within the body to which he had the honor to be long. It is strange that Congress cannot find some thing better to do than to discuss personal matters, to enter into a tongue fight for orimination and recrimination, quarrelling for honor, the want of which, no donist, one party feels about as much as the other. learn, the member of the press new assaulted

crimination, quarrelling for honor, the want of which, no donist, one party feels about as much as the other.

The Senate was occupied in the consideration of the Old Soldiers' Bill. It was expected the General Armstrong bill, for the relief of the claimants in this case, would come up this morning. It seems the opponents of the Armstrong bill are willing to vote for it on the ground of the great and important services readered to the country in the glorious war of 1812, but not on the principles of international law involved in the case.

This makes the second Friday that has been exhausted by the Sunste agon this Armstrong case, to the exclusion of all other bills, and yet the bill remains undisposed of. If it does not pass this week it will be consigned to the tomb of the Capuleta.

The flock of soft shells which a feet days ago selved down here treas New York, have undenly taken wings and flown to other climes. Have they gone Not how South! Are they again in New York unding to the government spoils of the Custom House, &c., or have they gone down in Virginia to back up the sadministration through Henry A. West He needs some bestering up, and some here by that Cockrane & Co. are now with him giving all the cossolation they are capable of. Wess says New York is interfering in Virginia politics. Perhaps

this is the interference he aliades to. It is an interfering party, as the history of the Syracu. Convention will testify.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1876. President Pierce's Appointment of Colonel Steptor-The Why and Wherefore Thereof-The Strangers' in Washington-The Mail Contractors-Colonel

Hall, Colonel Benton, the Postmaster General, &c. The Brigadier President had a two-fold motive in appointing Colonel Steptoe Governor of Utah. He designed to appoint a gentleman who would not ac. unmolested in his rule of the Mormons and their morals, and he designed to show Colonel Steptoe that he had not forgotten him who had been warmly recommended by the Virginia delegation in Congress and by others for the office of Inspector Gene ral of the Army. Colonel Jeremiah Clemens had taken the recommendation of the Virginia delega-tion, in behalf of his friend, Colonel Steptoe, to Presi-dent Pierce in person, and had urged upon him the appointment of that gallant and high toned officer. appointment of that gallant and night tower that But the President decided to confer the appointment upon another gentleman. It is left to be ascertained whether the appointment he has tendered to Colonel Steptoe will satisfy the latter that the President designed to honor or trues him in the transaction. One thing the public may rest assured of, and that is, that Colonel Steptoe will decline the honer of surrendering his present highly honorable office for his, with its chances of high promotion, to accept the precarious position of Governor of Utah, for some two years, more or less.

At the present time there are a great many strangers in this city, drawn hither is great degree by the interest which is felt in the important measures to be finally acted on by Congress in the closing hours of its labors, such as the French Spollation bill, the Texas Debt bill, the Bounty Land bill, the bill to increase the army, the proposition to continue the present upon another gentleman. It is left to be ascertain-

finally acted on by Congress in the closing hours of its labors, such as the French Spoliation bill, the Fexas Debt bill, the Bounty Land bill, the bill to increase the army, the proposition to continue the present lines of ocean mil steamers, with their established extra compensation, &c., &c.

Among others, there are several mail contractors from the far off West here, and special mail agents, arranging with the Post Office Department to perfect mail facilities on their great routes to the greatest possible extent, by an interchange of views, practical information, and judgment.

Without wishing to place either one of these hardy and faithful public servants and frontieremen higher in the public estimation than the others, I cannot help here speaking in warm terms of admiration of Colonel Jacob Hall, contractor for carrying the mail from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles in six muls coaches and baggage wagons. For four years up to the lat of July last Colonel Hall never lost a mail nor proved a delinquent over that long and difficult route. By judicious management he has so timed and met management are to commend the high esteem and approbation of the present as well as the late Post Office Department. Colonel Hall was formerly a lawyer of distinction in Alabama, but is now a citizen of Missouri, possessing a fine landed estate and a deservedly high popularity. He is one of Colonel Thomas Hart Benton's main pillars of support, and firmly believes in "Old Bullion's" great forecast and statestamaship, and in his great Central Pacific Railroad. He is a gentleman of extensive research and chastration, and has just come over the route from Santa Fe to this city, and is speak intelligently and enthusiastically of the improvements in and rund about Santa Fe, since the annexation of that region of country to the United States, and also of the feasibility and practicability of Colonel Bunton's quest Central Pacific Railroad. It is perhaps a happy augury, that

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1855. The French Spoliation Bill-The Anticipated Veto of the President—Why it was Passed—The Texas Indemnity Bill—Why it is Opposed by Some—The Re-Election of William H. Seward—What Southern Members Think of it-The Effect upon Know Nothingism at the South-The Resignation of Mr. Mann—George Sanders Espected in Washington—The Citizenship of Capt. Gibson.
The French Spoliation bill has passed the Senate. The friends of the measure had a bard fight to get it through, but finally, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, they succeeded in fetching it. What a histo-ry it would be, the biography of this very bill. It would

be a volume far out-interesting Greeley's or Barnum's caricatures on human honesty, or even Chevalier Wikoff's courtship. The heart-aches, the burnings, the desires, which have attended this splendid scheme for bleeding the public treasury, from its inception to the presen time—the representatives purchased, the amounts bid, the interests served, the quid pro quo in promises, the wonderful rack of consciences, and the final triumph in Congress, would form chapters of thrilling interest, even in these exciting times in matters affecting church and State. But the last card in this trick is not yet played. The signature of the President is wanting, and I am told to day, by a gentleman who signature will not be given and cannot be obtained. The President, I am assured from reliable sources, intends vetoing this bill. This is generally regarded here as a certainty. But this veto, while it will save the treasury from an unjust attack upon it, and be deserving of muci President or his good intentions to serve the country beat, but rather recorded to the credit of politics, which gives the Fresident for this veto a quid pro quo in the way of popularity. It is understood here that the friends of the administration have voted for this bil that the President might have the opportunity of vetoing

way of popularity. It is understood here that the friends of the administration have voted for this bill that the President might have the opportunity of vetoing it and receiving the applause naturally belonging to such an act. He is much in need of something to redeem him before the country, and as every little helps, a veto of the French Spollation bill would not be altogether insignificant in its appearances. A straw man has been set up for the President to knock down. He, having falled in the Cuba scheme, lost the suffrages of Americans, in the appointment of a German Jew, an adopted Frenchman, a Rootch infield and others, Ministers abread, a turn is now to be taken and vetoes are to be the order of the day. Thus far I have given you stollwas in parce concerning the molives with which the French Spollation was passed through Congress, and the molive of the Executive in giving it his veto.

Next to the above bill, is the demand to be made upon the public treasury, is the Texas Indemnity bill, which was chasted all day long to-day in the House of Representatives. This bill in fits naterestate closely linked with the French Spollation bill, as trangely as this may appear. Members of Congress who voted for the French Bill, actually believing it to be junt, and who now begin to have their, eyes opened to the true motives of its passage, anticipating the veto of the President is known upon the French bill, holding their opposition to the payment of the Texas bill until the action of the President is known upon the French bill, holding their opposition to the payment of the Texas dot in terrorem over him. This, of course, is a ween groceeding. If members were guilted into voting for the French Spollation bill, they cannot sow honorably section of the reviewed and excitences and who have been some in town to day on the French Spollation some of the fits of the review of the fits and the case may be of the reas and the payment of the country, which has been waited for here with the sunda analysis. The new came in to

next. George Sanders was expected in the city to-day. I have not heard of his arrival; but if he is not here now, he may be looked for in a few days. Soule, it is likely, will be here before Congress adjourns, as was predicted by the Hunaid at the opening of the present session. When all are here some interesting revelations may be expected. Sanders may have a story of his own that will be interesting, as soon as he arrives.

The small sheet in the Sdusy Webster, Cashing, and Be wont interest, is endeavoring to distinguish itself in set all the store the case of Captain Gibser. Finding nothing to assail in the real merits of his case, it values the question that Marcy did, as to whether the capta's is "deserving of the protection of the government of no?"—and seeks to create doubts as to his citi. Health, it is well known that Captain Gibson was born at sea, or heard of an American vessel, and has passed il years and 'es months, of the 32 years of his life upon American soil, (save those periods devoted to travel and when in a Butch dungeon.) He lived the most of his carlier years in South Carolina and Georgia. He was married in the former State at the age of seventeen, and was a widower at 30—has children, which are now realding with their grandparents near l'endiston, in Coh Orr's district. At the age of 21, he commenced business in the city of New York, and continued there until his departure for the Fast. He is known everywhere as an American in every sense of the word—an American by education—an American by old habits and associations—has an American family, and, perhaps, until they read this, there is not a half down as balling from his father's birth-place. The Dutch had no object in this. Gevers, the Dutch Minister, raised this question about the Captain's citizenship; he spoke of it to Mr. Dudley Mann two months ago. The State Department paid no attention to his instinuction; but he mow starts them in the Beliment press at Washington. Captain Gheon has the same flaw in his citizenship; he spoke of it t

BROADWAY PREATRE.—We regret to learn that, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Miss Louisa Pyne, the management are compelled to further suspend the operatic performances at this heatre until next week. "Cinderella" will be repeated on Monday, Tues-day and Wednesday next, after which there will be only

## City Intelligence.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF AN INSANE MERCHANT .- Testerday, a respectable looking gentleman, to all appearance, en tered the dry goods stere of Mr. Combs, in Grand street, and informed the proprietor that he wanted to buy out his entire stock of goods, for the purpose of shipping them to the West indies. His actions seemed to be curious and unnatural, and his representations very ridiculous. Fo the proprietor, thinking he was some escaped lunatic, had him arrested and conveyed to the Third district police court, where Justice Wood ordered Third district police court, where Justice Wood ordered him to be examined by a physician, who declared him insane. It was afterwards found out that the prisoner was John P. Blauville, of 160 Water street, an importer of wines and seagers, and that he lived with his family in Carroll street, Brooklyn; that he had been insane for some time past, and was, in the habit of making extensive purchases at different houses in this city. Of Mesars Ward & Knapp he purchased \$39,440; of P. L. Rogers & Co., \$16,764; and of J. 2mall & to about \$17,600. All these purchases were made since Monday, the purchaser saying that he would require them all cathered the same of the

ILLERS OF JUDGE EDWARDS.—We regret to state that the Hon. H. P. Edwards, presiding Justice of the Suprem Court, has been confined to his bed for some days past Judge Edwards has been suffering from an affection is the hip, and on Friday and Saturday last he was in such a high state of fever that his friends were much alarme as the chances of his recovery. He is now, however, one

lecovery.	
WEEKLY SUMMARY FROM THE BOOKS OF THE CO	DMMISSIONERS
Alien emigrants arrived up to Jan. 31	7,982 403
Total	8,385 15,514
Decrease this year.  In Marine Hospital.  Forses Ward's island.  Refuge Department.	276 62 1,635
Total	. \$21,670 83 853 86
Total	
Total means	\$55,401.65 . 60,043.50
Balance in bank.  A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY POROMED.—Last child of John O'Neill, of No. 329 Front at death under the most lamentable circumstances that it was the intention of its parennister to it medicinally a dose of tincture of stead of which it is presumed tincture of opmistake given.	evening, a reet, met its noes. It ap- its to admi- rhubarb, in-

# Police Intelligence.

stealing a newswaper, valued at two cents, from the Ex

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY. A woman named Anne Murphy was arrested yesterday

with having, while at a house of ill fame, in Walker street, stolen \$45 in bank bills, from Patrick Kearney, of West Thirty-eighth street. \$39 of the alleged stolen money was found in her poses alon when arrested by the efficer. He was taken before Justice Wood, who com-mitted her for trial on charge of grand larceny.

# PATE OF AN EX-ALDERMAN.

Yesterday afternoon William Follman, who was six years ago Assistant Alderman of the Thirteeuth ward, appeared before Justice Connolly, at the lower police appeared before Justice Connoily, as the lower poince court, in the character of a vagrant, and upon his own confession and request, was sent to Hackwell's Island for the term of three months. The poor man, since the days when he presided as one of the City Fathers, has gradually gone down hill, and finally was so reduced in circumstances as to beg a home on filackwell's island.

CHARGED WITH STRALING COAL. Yesterday officer Webb, of the lower police court, ar-rested a man named Clark McLaughlin, on the compleint of Cornelius Baker, of 61 Leonard street, who charges of Correlius Bazer, of G1 Leonard street, who charges him with having, at various times, stelen twenty-three tens of coal from a sunken along at the foot of Insight street, North river. It is alleged that the accused had the contract from the complainant to raise the sloop, which he effected, but on the discharging of the coal heing completed the above quantity was missing. The prisoner was taken before Joutice Connolly, who held him to ball to answer the charge.

# Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALA.

5a. Nicholas Hotel.—t.apt. Marcy, U. S. Army, Dr. H. Hairtad, Northemberland, Pelm J. Ray, Indiano; J. J. Keer.
Richmond, T. A. Warren, Baltimore; W. B. Cryft, Boston,
W. Dunison, Cincinnati, Other A. Tenent, St. Louis, J. K.
Whiten, Cincinnati, Other A. Tenent, St. Louis, J. K.
Whiten, Cincinnati, Other A. Tenent, St. Louis, J. K.
Danforth, Louisville, Ky., J. G. Newcomb, Rachaster; B. C.
Butter, Warren country, Hon. Jodes Woodhanes, Olie; A.
Louis, Alabama; S. T. Williams, Florida; B. L. Barden,
Worczetce.

Wordester.

At the Matropoliton Hotel.—Col. E. Jerrey, Ct. A. R. Eddy, U. R. A.; Judge Walton, Schemerter, Maj. M. B. Stick any St. Louis, Mr. and Mrc. Ben jamin Jagne, Hesten, Capt. A. Brewater, Norwick, Edward Riddle, Borton, Win. C. Lippincott, G. C. E. Bank, Louisellie; Los for Jose Montos Argel de Uglerier, M. Caemona, and Ben Leus Ramirey, Mazico.

Mexico.

At the Irving House—Col. J. F. Eastman, Boston; John. J. Shoppard, Fanama, Dr. E. Danbey, San Francisco; Wa. N. Freedand, Philadelphia, Hon. A. Harris, Obse; N. I. Warren, Burlington, Vol. W. B. Wayren, Buffaile, C. Warren, Australia, L. G. McDenald, Stockhyldge, Epon.; Gen. Ebokaton, Stamillon, C. W.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTMENT.

For Savanoah in sissanship Fierida—A. M. Sullivan, S.A. Moore, S.F. Penper, E.P. Carter, G.B. Moorie, W.S. Lintinger, Capt. W. Homptond, W.J. Rassan, Dr.P. Onderson, Lady and servant, W.S. Picker, L. Schwarft, and 3 in the steerage, For Charleston in susmanish, Review. Miss. M. Mercan, Mar. L. Crewell, N. Cagill, Carl Weineth, Mrs. Minkers, Mas. E. Crewell, N. Cagill, J. Donerson, W. A. Stellander, W.T. Computer, G.F. Darid, O. Engine, T. France, R. Abbank, P. Travers, P. Sillet, A. Brown, T. Bentlet, A. Mille, Mar. J. S. Ellin, J. B. Ellin, T. C. Water, W. Lorger, and Dr. In Divisional.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

News from Australia, the Sandwich Islands. the West Coast of Mexico, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, New Granada, and the Argentine Confederation.

ARRIVAL OF \$1,300,000 IN GOLD DUST.

Opening of the Panama Railwood, Commeting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

LOS ANGELES IN ARMS.

THE COCOS ISLAND TREASURE.

IMPORTANT FROM ACAPULCO. INTERROTING ITEMS.

MARRIAGES, BERTHS AND DEATHS.

&c., &c.,

THE MARKETS.

The steamship North Star, Captain Warnock, arrived yesterduy afternoon from Aspinwall, having left that pert on the 31st of January, at 711 o'clock A. M. The North Star Grings dates from San Francisto to the 10th

The following is the treasure list of the stanter North

We are indebted for favors to Mr. E. W. Hull, pursee of the North Star, to Henry Howard, Key; bearer of despatches from Chile, and to the expresses of Adams &

Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co., as also to Mr. J. W. Bell

The steamship Sonora left San Francisco for Paham changed signals with steamship!Cortes, from San Juan del Sur, bound northward; 23d, 7 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Golden Age, from Panama, bound north. Arrived at Acapulce 1 A. M. 24th inst., and left 5.60 same day; 20th, 9 P. M., arrived at Panama, 13 days 9 neuro

from San Francisco.

The steamship John L. Stephens, with the mails and passengers that left New York per North Star, December 20, arrived at San Francisco January 13, 19 P. M., the

passengers all in excellent health.

The l'anama railroad is at length completed. On the 28th ult., the train passed over the road from Aspinwall to Panama for the first time. Its arrival in Panama caused great excitement among the native population, who had never before seen that great triumph of human ingenuity, a "lecomotive." Thus it will be seen that the conneeting link between the Atlantic and Pacific is formed, and hereafter those whose business or pleasur makes a trip to the North or South Pacific desirable, need not fear the loss of health, formerly incidental to the ex-posure necessary in the transit across the lathmus, which will heaceforth occupy about four hours, in com-fortable cars, protected entirely from the weather.

The Pacific Mail Steamehip Company intend keeping one of their fine steamers at Panama ready coaled, in waiting for the passengers from the Atlantic States. On their arrival in Panama they will leave the cars and go immediately on board ship, thus avoiding all deten-

The passengers that went out by the North Star, and also those that came home, passed over the road in the care, and there has not been a single case of sickness

among them. provides for abolishing the tonnage dues upon whaling vicaels entering the port of fan Francisco.

The steamer Columbia, which arrived at San Francis reported that the steamship Southerzer was ashore six-ty miles south of Cape Flattery on the Northwest Coast. The passengers and crew had been saved, but the record

Political Intelligence.
The Legislature was to ballot for United States See
us the 17th of January, the day after the steamer

on the lith of January, the day after the steamer left fan Francisco.

DB. GWIN'S CAUCUE.

SACRAMMETO, Jan. 15—11 P. M.

A caucus of Dr. Gwin's party was held to night.

Forty five members were in attendance, six of whom left during the pro cedings.

Mr. Vineyard was in the cinsir.

Mr. French made a motion that no one should be considered bound by the action of the caucus smill fifty-seven members, a majority of the joint convention, should agree to abide by it; and that then a majority of these fifty-seven should have the power of making a namination to be supported by all.

mination to be supported by all.

After considerable discussion, this was voted down; and Mr. McKinney moved that if thirty votes were cast for any one man, he should be considered to be nomi-

nated.

Before this motion was finally disposed of, the caucus, at 10 ff o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday evening, at 7 kg o'clock.

as 10% o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday evening, at 7% o'clock.

THE WHIG NOMINIE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The San Francisco Times and Transcript says: We learn that Col. Philip I. Edwards, member of the Reseafrom Secramento county, received the whig causas momination yesterday for United States Secardor. Mr. Edwards, it will be remembered, was one of the whig nemines for propresentative in Congress in 1852—Mr. Tingley, of this city, being the other. Buring that campaign be went by the name of the "Thic county war horse," while his associate on the same takes revioled in that of "old pegs," or ameetines "pegs and leathers to the wards is a whig of the old school, still adheres to the Cea that the while party has yet a mission to fulfil, and is sound on the great question of popular severeignty and Congressional non intervention with slavery in the Territories.

Great Excitement in Los Angeles.

THE CITIZENS IN AREA—POPULARITY OF JUNES LAW.

LAW. We take the following from an entre of the Southern Californian, published in Los Angeles.

The strival of the Goliah with the order from the Judge of the Suppense Court, granting a stay of pasceedings in the cases of Brown and Lee, and leaving Airlive to suffer the penalty which by our court has been awarded alike leathern all, has been received by our citizens with general indignation.

It will be resollected that on the occasion of the murder of Califond by Stown, that the citizens work only deterred from hanging the latter, in consequence of the very general confidence reposed in Judge Bayes and his court, and it was distinctly understood at the time, that if sentence of death were passed upon him by the said court, that no outside or foreign induces should integer to prevent its execution.

Interested parties have, however, thought proper to thewart the popular will in this matter, and we are new renging its sensequences.

The news arrived here on Wednesday morning—during the day notions were sent out through the county; on Thursday stomatic the should be ride, in view of the emisted state of public feeling, commonwed summoning the citizens to attend at the jail on Friday, the day of exem-tiem.

Last night, Thursdry evening, one of the inspect and

tion.

Last night, Thursdey evening, one of the largest and most excited mass meetings ever convened in our city, was held in the immense dining saloon of the Montgonery. Upwards of six hundred persons, from all parts of the county, were gathered within and without—numbers being number to effect an entrance—compared of all